INSPIRED BY RECENT LAWLESSNESS

Toll Gate Raids and Mob Lynchings to Be Suppressed.

UNUSUAL MEANS PROVIDED

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 12.-Turnpike raids murders from ambush and mob lyrching in Kentucky, especially the defiant continuation of the raiders, have driven the legislature to desperate means. The serate has defeated a bill passed by the house ostensibly for stopping turnpike raiding, but which was palpably ineffective

Most Vigorous of Laws. The senate then unanimously passed a substitute, which is considered the most vigorous law ever placed on the statute book. It requires jailers and other officeholding persons threatened with violence to arm the prisoner, that he may defend himself, and to protect the prisoner with the aid of a posse, at the peril of forfeiting

It makes it mandatory upon the county judge to furnish not less than two nor more than ten armed guards, summoned from among the citizens, who are com-pelled, under heavy penalty, to protect for pelled, under heavy penalty, to protect to thirty days any toll gate or other public or private property threatened by raiders, and provides pay for guards and severe penal-ties for all offenders captured.

It makes attempted raiding or destroying property a felony and subject to a peniten-tiary sentence of from one to five years. It makes the same provision for any person or persons who may attempt to aid, abet or assist in the rescue of raiders. It makes the further provision that person or persons who really injure either person or property shall be confined in the pentientiary no less than five nor more than fifteen years.

No Mitigating Circumstances. There will be no mitigating circumstances such as acting in sudden heat and passion or sought-for revenge. The persons composing the mob shall be individually responsible to the persons damaged for such damages as the court may assess.

Provision is made for the county judge to summon guards to stand at such property as may be threatened by the mob. It is a penitentiary offense for persons to send threatening letters. Governor and judges are authorized to offer rewards for capture of alleged raiders. The act is made an emergency measure and will pass without delay.

ANOTHER POISONING HORROR. Fiends Put Arsenic in a Spring, Killing Three Persons.

dal Dispatch to The Evening Star. PIKEVILLE, Ky., May 12.-The poison

ing horror in which nine people lost their lives at Bull Creek Spring has been followed by another in the same locality. A Home Creek Springs, ten miles further east, Ed. Mennix and Dorcas Alledger, a boy and girl, drank from the spring Sunday and died before night.

The same afternoon a stranger named Fielden Drew, who, with his family, had camped at the spring, used the water for cooking. He died and his wife and three children were in convulsions when the courier arrived from there last night. Drew had formerly lived in the neighbor-hood of Beechmont, Pa. His wife and the children were too sick to give any particulars as to their destination or rela-tives. The poison dropped in both springs was evidently arsenic, although there was no way of learning what it was except from the symptoms manifested. The people are up in arms over the dastardly mur ders, and if the fiend who planned them can be found he will be tarred, feathered and burned at the stake.

RECRUITS FOR CUBAN ARMY.

Volunteer Legion of 25,000 Being Raised in United States.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 12.-Col. D. S. Harriman, who has been recognized here as a western representative of the Cuban junta in this country, is authority for the statement that 1,450 men have been recruited for the Cuban army in Kansas City and vicinity and are now awaiting of these recruits have already made their way to the gulf coast, he says, and ar-rangements have been made to send them all to Cuba between now and fall, when the yellow season in Cuba will have been passed. Col. Harriman also states that an American volunteer legion of 25,000 is now being recruited at various points in this country for service with the Cubar

PEACE WILL NOT STOP HIM. Gen. Miles Will Continue His Trip in

SOUTHAMPTON, May 12.—General Neleon A. Miles, U. S. A., who arrived here today by the American line steamship St. Paul from New York, on his way to the scene of the Graeco-Turkish war, was asked whether the conclusion of peace, when brought about, would change his plans. The general said it would not; that he would start tonight for Constantinople, and and the armies of Europe generally before returning to the United States.

General Horace Porter, the new United States ambassador to France, sails for Havre this evening. Mrs. Porter and her daughter will go to London for a week or

General W. M. Osborne, the new consu-general of the United States at London and J. K. Gowdy, the new consul general of the United States at Parls, also started

MR. TUCKER WILL NOT TALK.

Refuses to Verify Rumor of His Appointment—Odd Fellows' Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. STAUNTON, Va., May 12.-The publish ed reports that ex-Congressman Harry St. George Tucker of this city has been tendered and has accepted the law chair at Washington and Lee University, made vacant by the death of his father, the łate John Randolph Tucker, cannot be verified. The Star correspondent has seen here three members of the university board of trustees, and if the chair has been offered Mr. Tucker they do not know it. Mr. Tucker was seen today by The Star, but politely refused to talk on the subject. It is known that several eminent lawyers are being considered for the vacancy. This is the second day of the sixtleth annual session of the Virginia Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At the morning session the following grand officers of the Grand Lodge were elected for the ensuing year: C. D. Fox, Roanoke, grand master; W. E. Slater, Harrisonburg, deputy grand master; W. H. Bailey, Richmond, grand warden; T. Wiley Davis, Richmond, grand secretary; J. W. Ferguson, Richmond, grand treasurer; J. Seob. guson, Richmond, grand treasurer; Jacob H. Robinson, Lynchburg, grand chaplain; Thomas N. Kendler was made sentor rep-resentative to the Supreme Lodge, which meets at Springfield, Ill., and this after-noon a junior representative will be chosen.

tates to meet next year in Rich

Special Cable Dispatch to The Evening Star.

HAVANA, Cuba, May 12.—Special Envoy
William J. Calhoun, who was appointed by
President McKinley to investigate the death

INTERNAL REVENUE QUESTION.

Arises Over the Cargo of the Burnet Ship Francis. SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.-The internal evenue officials have had a nice question of internal revenue law put to them on ac count of the burning of the ship Francis off the coast of New Jersey last Saturday. On the ship were 200,000 gallons of Cali-fornia wine and 20,000 gallons of California brandy. On the brandy there is a tax of

\$1.10 a gallon. The brandy was being transferred from The brandy was being transferred from a bonded warehouse in this city to one of the east, and Lachman & Co. and others in this city, who owned the brandy, gave bonds that they would deliver it to a bonded warehouse in the east. Having failed to do so they are technically liable for \$32,000. It is a question for the commissioner to determine, and as it is not known here whether any of the brandy was saved from the fire, Lachman & Co. will be compelled to file a complaint.

FIRED ON THE ROVER.

Honduras Man-of-War Deliberately

Disregards the American Flag. The steamer Rover, plying between New Orleans and the ports of Spanish Honduras, was fired on by a Nicaraguan manof-war May 6 while four miles from Port Cortez and narrowly escaped being hit

The Rover, which arrived at New Orleans last night, also brought the information that it was rumored in Omos and other government points that the American consul at Port Cortez, Mr. Alger, had been shot, but no particulars were obtained. The fact that his flags were not fly-ing when the Rover left the port is taken as an indication that this is really so, and that possibly Port Cortez has passed into the hands of the government. It is said the hands of the government. It is said that the revolutionists at that place are principally Americans and Englishmen, well armed and yastly superior to the forces of the Honduras government.

Captain Reed protested earnestly to Reyes against the firing upon the Rover when she carried the American flag at her masthead, and was told by the great the firms.

carried the American flag at her masthead, and was told by the general that he ought to consider himself lucky that he (Reyes) did not sink the Rover, and that Captain Reed could protest as much as he liked, it made no difference to him, as the American consul, Alger, was the head of the revolution at Port Cortez. olution at Port Cortez.

CAPT. COFFIN SERIOUSLY ILL.

Taken Sick Suddenly on a Train E Route to Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 12.-The condition of Capt. G. W. Coffin, a member of the government trial board which is here for the purpose of supervising the trial trip of the gunboat Nashville, and who was taken suddenly ill on a train which bore him to Bridgeport, is critical this morning. The attending physician states that Capt. Coffin is suffering from pneumonia and a heart trouble, and adds that while his patient's death is not expected, his condition

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE. Favorable Action Taken on a Numbe

of Nominations. The Senate today confirmed the following

Geo. A .Farr of Michigan, to be collector of customs, district of Michigan; James A. Coye of Michigan, to be surveyor of customs, port of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Tams Bixby of Red Wing, Minn., to be a member of the Dawes Indian commission. Sidney B. Everett of Massachusetts to be consul of the United States at Batavia, Java. John N. Quackenbush to be companded in the Navy. A El Correct of Calif

Java. John N. Quackenbush to be commander in the navy; A. F. George of Cookston, Minn., to be receiver of public moneys at Crookston, Minn.; M. C. Barrow of Douglas, Wyo., to be receiver of public moneys at Douglas, Wyo.

A Hoyt of Suddance, Wyo., to be register of land office at Suddance, Wyo.; Porter Warner of Deadwood, S. D., to be receiver of public moneys at Rapid City, S. D.; J. W. James of Holton, Kan., to be Indian agent at Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha agency, Kan.

Postmasters-New York-Cornelius Van-Cott at New York City.

Massachusetts—C. F. Bryant at Sharon;
G. W. Jones at Fallmouth; Mrs. E. W.
Smart at Merrimac, C. W. Scranton at Cot-

tage City.

Pennsylvania—John B. Brown at New Castle, S. A. Ramsay at McKee's Rock, T. C. Manzer at Forest City, S. W. Waters at Warren, B. A. Waters at Williamsport, E. E. Hempstead at Meadville.

New Jersey—B. F. Brown, at Matawan. Maine—W. Marson, at Booth Bay harbor; J. H. P. Hair, at Presque Isle.

Ohio—J. F. Huffman, at Bradno. Idaho—J. C. Garber, at Grangeville. Alabama—J. J. Nix. at Fort Payne.

Laura M. Horn, a dressmaker, today sued Robert O'Neill and Mary O'Neill, his wife, claiming \$5,000 damages, because, as the plaintiff alleges, Mrs. O'Neill falsely and maliciously accused her, the first of last March, in speaking to others, of keep-ing one and a half yards of dress goods. The plaintiff is represented by Attorney John Wharton Clark.

Ball Not Located. The surgeons at the Emergency Hospital, to which William Banf was taken after being shot, as is charged, with a pistol by Harry A. Hellman early yesterday morning, had not up to 2 o'clock this afternoon been able to locate the ball which pene-trated Bant's neck, but will try to do so with the aid of the X rays during the day. The condition of the patient is regarded as

To Regulate Vaults.

A new section, to be numbered 10, will shortly be added to the building regulations, which will provide: That no vaults or areas will be permitted in public spaces the Cominissioners and the Secretary of War, and any vault privilege granted shall be upon the condition that the municipal authorities may at any time extend necessary public constructions through, under or

Patents to District Residents.

Patents have been granted to residents of the District of Columbia as follows: Dominic Golden, rein holder; George G. Schroeder, traction engine; Louis P. Whitaker, cultivator. Alexander M. Hay of Duluth, Minn., and J. B. Archer of this city have assigned a one-half interest in a combined gas-producing and air-heating apparatus to "J. Hay, London."

Wildmerding-Coudert Nuptials. NEW YORK, May 12.-Miss Alice Trac: Tracy, formerly Secretary of the Navy, was married today to Frederic R. Coudert, jr. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's father in West 20th street.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 12 .- C. C. Baldwin, naval officer of the port of New York, died today. He had been at his cottage on Bellevue avenue about two weeks, and had been ill for some time.

Chipley Leads Again. TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 12.-Col. Chipley gained four votes in the ballot for United States senator today, the result being: Chipley, 40; Stockton, 36; Raney, 10; Hocker, 5; scattering, 3; total vote, 14. Including pairs, Chipley has 42. The indications are that Raney will soon retire. In such event Chipley will secure the election

the Naval Academy to the command of the

THE CHAPMAN CASE

Brought Before the Senate by Mr. Allen's Resolution.

OFFENSE OF THE BROKER DISCUSSED

After Exchange of Views the Matter Goes Over.

CUBAN QUESTION DEFERRED

The Senate sugar investigation and the onviction of Eiverton R. Chapman for refusing to testify was recalled when Mr. Alen (Neb.), a member of the investigating committee, offered a resolution in the Senate today requiring Chapman to appear at the bar of the Senate and purge himself of contumacy, as a preliminary to executive clemency.

The resolution has a long preamble, reciting chapter seven of the Revised Statutes, sections 101 to 104 inclusive, providing for the examination of witnesses before congressional committees and the punishment in case of refusal to answer. It further gives the resolution of the Senate of May 17, 1894, providing for a committee of five senators to investigate charges of alleged bribery and irregularity in connection with the sugar schedule of the tariff bill. It then recites Chapman's trial, conviction and sentence for his contumacy, and con-Whereas, said Chapman is now an appli-

cent, as it is said, for executive elemency and for relief from said sentence, therefore be it
"Resolved, That it is the sense of the
Senate of the United States that as a condition precedent to receiving executive clemency in the remission of the renalty

imposed, the said Elverton R. Chapman should be required to appear before the bar of the Senate and purge himself of the said contempt of which he is and was pulled by a prevention. said contempt of which he is and was guilty, by answering the questions which he contumaciously refused and declined to answer during said investigation, and make such disclosures as the Senate committee then requested him to make, or that may now be required of him by the Senate."

Close attention was given to the reading of the resolution, and as it closed Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire remarked: "Let it go over." it go over."
"Do I understand the senator to object to the consideration of the resolution?"

Mr. Gallinger answered that the resolu-Mr. Gailinger answered that the resolu-tion was very long. Senators had been summoned to a committee room to testify. He had been summoned and had testified that he never owned a copper's worth of sugar stock. The resolution should be looked into before this line of inquiry was

resumed.

Mr. Allen said the resolution did not contemplate a reopening of the investigation. It was confined to a requirement that Chapman purge himself as a prerequisite parter. to pardon.

Mr. Gallinger said he had misapprehend-

ed the scope of the resolution; still it would do no harm to let it go over for twentyfour hours. I hope the senator will consent to let the resolution go to the committee on privi-leges and elections," began Mr. Hoar

"Certainly not; certainly not," said Mr. Allen emphatically.
Mr. Hoar, with some asperity, claimed the floor, and said that Mr. Allen could not say what he (Hoar) hoped would be dene. He would go as far as any one, Mr. Hear said, to see that this investigation and another one as to the sale of bonds were pressed to the utmost.

"And I hope the investigations will touch bottom," added Mr. Hoar. "I have no sympathy with anybody who would whistle either of those inquiries down the wind." "Certainly not," said Mr.

Mr. Hoar spoke of the need of sustaining the power and authority of the Senate. He felt that the opinion in the Hallet Kilbourne case had been construed far beyond the purpose of the jurist giving it. The senator held that the Senate should

the possible course of the President. This man Chapman had been tried and sen-tenced, said Mr. Hoar, and if the fac's were as represented he ought to be punwere as represented he ought to be punished. But it was not for the Senate to say that he ought not to be pardoned or to surrender its authority over him.

"I think we ought to summon him here and compel him to answer," said Mr. Hoar, "and if he does not answer then to punish him whether the President pardons him or not."

This resolution practically gave away the power of the Senate, the senator traintained. He would, he said, when the resolution was considered, propose an amendment by which the authority of the Senate would be reteined. would be retained.

Mr. Ailen repiled briefly. He said he regarded Chapman as a victim rather than a criminal. When before the committee Chapman was very quiet and gentlemanly. He simply declined to answer the questions, acting on legal advice. In that, said the senator, Chapman took the chances of war. Mr. Allen said he believed Chapman was more of an agent than principal.

After some further discussion the resolution went over until tomorrow.

Cuban Resolution Goes Over. Mr. Morgan of Alabama then made a statement relative to his resolution on Cuba. He said the committee on foregn relations, at a meeting today, had considered the question of referring the resolution to the committee, and in not reached an agreement. The committee de-

reached at agreement. The committee de-sired, however, that the resolution go over until noon tomorrow, with a view to hav-ing a statement of facts laid before the Senate at that time. On Mr. Morgan's request, the resolution went over until to-A resolution by Mr. Butler (N.C.) requesting the President for information relative to the sale of the Union Pacific railroad was presented and went over.

The Senate bills for a public building at Deadwood, S. D., to cost \$200,000, and at Indianapolis, Ind., to cost \$1,500,000, were passed.

passed.

The Senate then took up the calendar and passed bills as follows:

For the relief of certain citizens of Montsna claiming the benefits of the homestead laws; granting to Montana 50,000 acres of land in aid of an asylum for the blind; appropriating \$174,000 to Charles P. Chouteau for extra work on the ironclad Etlah.

Appropriating \$15,000 for Newberry College, Newberry, S. C., for war losses.

The immigration bill went over on objection jection. The Kinetoscope Bill.

The bill to prevent within the District of Columbia and the territories the exhibition by the kinetoscope or other devices of prize fights came up in the regular order of business of the Senate this afternocn. Mr. Rawlings (Utah) objected to its consideration, however, and the bill went over.
At 2 o'clock the Senate went into execu-

At 2:45 the Senate adjourned. TWELVE COUNTIES FOR HANNA.

Belief That He Will Get the State Convention's Indorsement. al Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 12.—The opposition to the re-election of Senator Hanna is dwindling away, and it is the opinion of state that he will be indorsed at the state convention without serious opposition.

Secretary Charles F. Dick of the na-Secretary Charles F. Dick of the national committee claims for Senator Hanna the pledges of twelve counties already. There was some opposition developed in all of these. Maj. Dick will probably leave Akron today for Washington, where he will remain until Senator Hanna returns to the capital, and the secretary will then return to Cleveland to take a prominent part in the campaign for indorsement. Before going yesterday Maj. Dick selected quarters for Hanna at the Boody House, Toledo, for his use during the state campaign. This

CHEATHAM REPORTED PAVORABLY.

No Opposition to the Nomination Shown in the Senate.

A favorable eport on the nomination of Mr. Cheatham as recorder of deeds for the District of Columba, was made to the Senate in executive assets in this afternoon from the District Committee. The report was unanimous, and proposition was developed in the Samue.

No request was lade for action at to-day's session and the nomination went to the calendar in the regular order. It is expected that Mr. theatham will be con-firmed at the next executive session with-out opposition.

SURRENDERING PENSIONS.

Complaint Against Roseburg Soldiers Complaint has been filed at the pensi oureau against the Soldiers' Home at Rose burg, Oregon, alleging that it is violating section 4745 of the Revised Statutes, making it a misdemeanor for any one pledging or receiving as a pledge the mortgage, sale, assignment or transfer of any right, claim or interest in any pension certificate or to hold it as security for any debt or promise. Several inmates of the home called attention to the matter, and it was taken up by several Grand Army posts, one of which, at Roseburg, has made formal complaint. The bureau has made an investigation and exonerated the management of the home. There are legal authorities both ways, and a decision construing strictly the statute cited would, it is stated, be not only unjust, but lead to serious consequen-ces. The evidence shows that the home directors have required all pensioners to surrender their pensions to the treasurer of the home. Four dollars a month is then allowed each pensioner for personal ex-penses and the remainder is paid to depen-dent relatives, or, if there are none, the money is accumulated for the benefit of the pensioner.

the pensioner.

This practice is substantially similar to that in operation at twenty-one other sol-diers' homes. The pension bureau takes the position that it is not expedient to intervene in the case, as the act of March 3 1893, by implication, sanctions the require which has been in force in most of he state soldier homes.

SYMPATHY WITH THE GREEKS.

Adverse Action by Foreign Relations Committee on Mr. Allen's Resolution. The Senate committee on foreign relations today decided upon an adverse report upon Senator Allen's resolution expressing sympathy with the Greeks in their war with Turkey on the ground that the subject had been covered in the action of the Senate of last session on a resolution of which Senator Cameron was the author. The Cameron resolution was agreed to without reference to committee February 20, and when the Allen resolution was introduced April 20, a promise was made that if it should be permitted to go to the committee it should have immediate attention. What delay there has been was due to the fact that the committee meetdue to the fact that the committee meetings were not regularly held. The only
material difference between the two resolutions is that the Cameron resolution was
an expression of sympathy with the Greeks
in their intervention in Cretau affairs,
whereas the Alfen resolution expressed
sympathy with them in their struggle
against the advancement of the Ottoman
empire, and expressed the opinion that this
sympathy should be tendered by the executive.

The committee also took up, informally, the Cuban question, and decided to ask the Secretary of State to supply the fullest possible information in regard to the situapossible information in regard to the situa-tion in Cuba. The opinion was expressed that Secretary Sherman would be willing to put the committee in possession of all the facts at his command.

PENSION GRANTED.

etion on Applications From the District, Maryland and Virginia. Persions have been granted as follows: District of Columbia Restoration and ressue, special, May 5: Axel William Anderson, Washington; increase, Phothas Sullivan, Washington; reissue, Charles H. Morehiger, Washington; restoration and ine. Levi T. Baker, dend Ret nal widows, etc., Amelia Baker, Benning Mazyland-Original, Samuel Ghould, Bar-Hagerstown; Daniel R. Holland, Indian Springs, Washington; William H. Through, Warren, Baltimore. Increase, Harrison Swift, Aberdeen, Harford. Original widows, etc., minor of Frederick T. S. Alber, Baltimore. Mexican war widows, Eliza-beth C. Walker, Baltimore. Increase, Willoriginal widows, etc., Anna C. Marshall, Baltimore; Katharena Barnitz, Baltimore, Virginia—Increase, Andrew Maurray, National Soldiers' Home, Elizabeth City. Ressue, Thomas F. Fenton, National Military

POSTMASTERS CHOSEN.

fallon, National Soldiers' Home, Elizabeth

A Number of the Fuorth Class is Maryland and Virginia. The following fourth-class postmasters

were appointed today: Maryland-A. G. Steel, Langham, Prince eorge's county. Virginia-F. L. Felter, Alberene, Albemarie county; T. J. M. Goodwin, Allwood, Amherst county; F. M. Fisher, Bloomtown,

Accomac county; C. W. Patterson, Body Camp, Bedford county; J. M. Carney, Guynn, Mathews county; Frank Gardner, Hardesty, Warren county; W. R. Crouch, Meade, Escex county; J. B. Carwell, Middlebrook, Augusta county; H. H. Biller, Orkney Springs, Shenandoah county; M. V. Moore, Orlean, Fauquier county; W. H. Buckner, Rappahannock Academy, Caroline county; C. I. Mathershead, Return, Caroline county; W. E. Hall, Rowley, Westmoreiand county; M. C. Boumens, Toms Brook, Snenandoah county; F. T. Adams, Whealton, Lancaster county.

THAT UNLAWFUL WIRE. An Investigation Made, but Another is Ordered.

The mysterious wire which was foun hanging across H street and reported to the Commissioners has been investigated. reported ot the Commissioners today that

it was the property of the Potomac Electric Power Company and had been erected con-trary to law. Before this report was acted upon, Presi dent Cresby of the Potomac Company paid the Commissioners, a visit. He denied em-phatically that, the wire complained of was the property of his company. He had been informed by Mri Whitticomb that the

wire had been in service for twenty years, and was his preperty. The only thing he knew of it was that upon his return to the city, after an absence at Fortress Munroe, he had been informed that the owner of the wire had made application for current through the connection, and that the same had been granted, the company of sciaining any responsibility for the disclaiming any responsibility for the ex-istence of the wise. As far as he was concerned the wire-gould be cut lesen at any time, and so protest would be made by his company, st.

Upon this representation the papers were returned to Inspector Allen, with instructions to make a further investigation.

DESIRED BY THE VOTERS.

M. S. Farmer of Flat Rock, N. C., to !

ABOUT PEARL HARBOR

The Vote on the Amendment Not Considered Decisive.

NECESSITY FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT

The House Not Fully Informed on the Subject.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION

The action of the House in rejecting the Senate amendment appropriating \$50,000 in the sundry civil bill for the improvement of Pearl Harbor, Hawali, is not likely to be final. It is not unusual for one house or the other to formally reject an amendment in this way, and then to accept it in conference. But it is hardly possible that this amendment would have failed of prompt acceptance by the House had the situation been fully understood, or had it been possible to state to the House the exact Hawaiian situation.

There are features of the question rendering the immediate possession and improvement of the harbor almost imperative, which the usage of diplomacy forbids being stated in the open session of Con-gress. These could be no more than hinted at by Mr. Hitt in his earnest argument in behalf of the amendment.

The Vote Not Decisive.

The vote on the amendment was far from decisive. There was a very small attendance on the republican side of the House, and there was a woeful lack of informa tion. Very few of the republicans voted against the amendment. In the Senate the provision was put into the sundry civil bill by unanimous vote. When it gets into conference there is little doubt that the House will yield. Apparently some of those who voted against the improvement of Pearl Harbor did so with the idea that the islands would soon be annexed, and that a coaling station might then be established anywhere on the islands.

Annexation Near at Hand. The fact is that the annexation of Hawa?l appears to be near at hand. The administration has a fixed policy in respect to the matter, and practically the only thing waited for is an opportune time to call the matter to the attention of Congress and to determine upon the manne in which the islands shall be annexed But very strong influences are at work in opposition to the establishment of Ameri-can domination over Hawaii, and it is regarded as a matter of the most vital im-portance that we should establish actual pessession of Pearl Harbor.

Effect of Abrogating the Treaty. While the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii, by either direct or indirect means, would not actually destroy our rights to Pearl Harbor, it would lift the embargo which now rests upon the cession of territory by the Hawaiian government to any other foreign power. With-out our possession of the harbor being es-tablished by physical occupancy, it is out our possession of the harbor being established by physical occupancy, it is recognized by those occupied with the negotiations and fully informed as to the situation that the power of the United States to enforce the policy of not permitting the establishment of other forcign powers on the islands would be completely destroyed.

American Sentiment in Hawaii. The domination of American sentiment in Hawaii now is due to the fact that the American element posses the wealth of the islands. If those are deprived of this influence by the destruction of their fortunes through the abrogation of the treaty and the American projection is denied through the failure to establish possession of Pearl harbor, foreign powers will get a footbold there or the United States will be com-

concern. The official information is that the government, having the privileges citizenship to enable them to do so; and that Great Britain is ready to take grants

Thus the failure to take proper precau-tions now, would, it is believed, not only put an end to the plans for annexation, but would utterly destroy American influence

PERMIT TO ISSUE. Electric Wire Matter. At the afternoon session of the board of

Commissioners today it was practically decided to issue the permit applied for to serve a house with electricity from its conduit in New York avenue without regard to the nearest conduit, which is the property of the United States Electric Lighting Company.

This action was based upon the opinion of the attorney for the District upon the question, which was as follows:

question, which was as follows:

I have carefully examined the application of the Potomac Electric Power Company for permission to connect premises 1416 New York avenue with its conduit in that avenue, as shown on the plat among the inclosures, which, together with reports thereon by Captain Burr, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, and Mr. Alle, inspector of electric lighting, you referred to me for opinion.

This reference involves the meaning of the word adjacent as used by Congress in

This reference involves the meaning of the word adjacent as used by Congress in the District appropriation bill approved March 3, 1897, in regard to electric lighting. Adjacent is a word of large import. It has been defined as lying near to, but not actually touching, in the vicinity or neighborhood of, and is sometimes used as synonymous with adjoining. In the Standard Dictionary the larger meaning of the word is given in this form: "Lying near or close at hand; adjoining, bordering; as, adjacent argles; a room adjacent to the hallway; adjacent farms may not be connected "What are conduits and overhead wires now existing adjacent to premises with

way; adjacent farms may not be connected
"What are conduits and overhead wires
now existing adjacent to premises with
which house connections may be made is a
question which must depend upon the circumstances of each particular case. It appears by plat among the inclosures that
the Potomac Electric Power Company has
a conduit on the north side of New York
avenue between 14th and 15th streets, and
that the United States Lighting Company
has a conduit on the south side of said
avenue between said streets, and that
premises 1416 New York avenue are on the
south side of that avenue.

While premises 1416 New York avenue
sre adjacent to the conduit of the Potomac
Electric Power Company in the larger
meaning of the term, they are also adjacent to the conduit of the United States
Electric Lighting Company. If the Potomac Electric Power Company underground
conduit in New York avenue was the only
conduit on that street it would be very
plain that this application should be granted, but as there are two conduits in New
York avenue between 14th and 15th streets,
one on the north side belonging to the Potomac Electric Power Company, and one on
the south side belonging to the Potomac Electric Power Company, and one on
the south side belonging to the Potomac Electric Power Company, and one on
the south side belonging to the Potomac Electric Power Company, and one on
the south side belonging to the Potomac Electric Lighting Company, it becomes a question of administration whether
the permit should be granted.

While you are, by the act of March 3,
1887, authorised to issue the desired permit, and would not be justified in capriciously refusing it, yet, if New York
avenue is occupied by subsurface construetions, public and quasi public, which, in
your judgment, would be interfered with,

ATTORNEY THOMAS EXPLAINS.

Tells Why the Cases Against Railroad At the last meeting of the Northeas Washington Citizens' Association Mr. W. J. Frizzell charged the attorney for the District with being derelict in his duties and made other charges. These were printed in The Star of yesterday. Today Attorney Thomas, discussing the incident with a reporter of The Star, said:

"The cases to which Mr. Frizzell refers : The Star of yesterday were information entered against the engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for fast running more and Ohio railroad for fast running of trains, in violation of a police regulation, made by the Commissioners under the act of Congress of 1887, regarding the movement of vehicles in the public streets. The cases were passed at the January term of the Circuit Court, to await the decision of the Court of Appeals in the consolidated cases of the railroads and the District of Columbia, involving the police regulation in regard to the stopping of steam railway trains at the crossings of rapid transit street railroads, which case the Court of Appeals decided on the 9th of February, 1897.

"In the opinion rendered by the Court of

"In the opinion rendered by the Court of Appenis, the following reference is made to the authority of the Commissioners to make the regulation under which the engineers were prosecuted, namely: 'We agree with the appellants that railroad locomotives and cars are not within the meaning of the word vehicles as used in the foregoing clause.—Section 10, act of Congress of 1887, to regulate the movement of vehicles on the

public streets.

"Thus the Court of Appeals passed upon and denied the authority of the Commissioners to make the regulation under which the engineers had been convicted, so that it would have followed as a matter of course that upon the presentation of the cases in the lower court that that court would have followed the Court of Appeals and dismissed

the cases. "The cases were properly attended to, and they were dismissed not for want of prosecution, but because the police regulation upon which they were founded had been declared a nullity by the Court of Appeals in another case."

THE COST OF PITS.

Commissioners Will Amend Regulations Respecting Manure Repositories. Now that the Commissioners have ordered the alleys of the city cleared of manure boxes, they are considering an amendment to the police regulations, designed to take the place of the one in the building regula-

tions, regulating the construction of manure pits. They consider the latter altogether too severe, and believe it could be modified so as to reduce its cost to a minimum. Under the present arrangement manure pits constructed in alleys must be in accordance with the following regula-

"Manure pits may be permitted below the surface of alleys that are fifteen or more feet wide, but they shall not extend more than four feet beyond the building line. They must be constructed with brick walls, with granite coping not less than eight by nine inches thick, be covered close with heavy wrought iron doors sufficiently strong to carry heavily loaded carts, wagons or other vehicles and ventilated through the contiguous stable by means of a flue conthe considerable cost of constructing such a pit has been the great objection in the past, and a number of property owners have refrained from building them because of this item.

cause of this item.

Engineer Commissioner Black, as soon as his attention was called to the matter, promised relief. He believed the cost could be materially reduced, and upon his motion the Board of Commissioners Jelegated him to write an amended regulation which would answer all purposes of providing ven-tilation and sanitation, and combine cheapness with durability. He is at present engaged upon this work, and will present his amendment at the next meeting of the

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

An Important Report Received From

contents are known, however, to show that Gen. Lee takes direct issue with Gen. Weyler as to the alleged pacification of the island. Gen. Weyler has publicly declared the insurrectionists have been pacified, while, on the other hand, Gen. Lee states his conviction that the insurrectionists are stronger than ever and that their chances of ultimate success are increasing.

It is understood that Gen. Lee's report shows that the insurgent forces have in shows that the insurgent forces have increased in numbers since the time of his arrival in Cuba, but on account of their policy and peculiar methods of warfare they are pursuing the plan of harassing the Spanish army by means of guerrilla tactics. He expresses the opinion that the rebels will ultimately be successful in driving the Spaniards from the island.

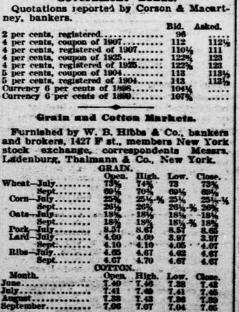
The Spanish authority in Cuba, according to the consul general, is in a very bad

to the consul general, is in a very bad plight, and the insurgent cause seems to be gaining ground. Their policy is one of delay, and they seem to be more confident than ever that as a consequence of pur-suing it they will be successful in achieving their independence. It is true they avoid a pitched battle with Gen. Weyler's forces, but just as soon as the Spanish troops leave one province they resume operations there-in. The Spaniards are discontented because of their failure to get their pay, and the state of the Spanish exchequer gives no

BOOTH-TUCKER INDICTED.

Salvation Army Leader Charged With Disturbing the Peace.

commander of the Salvation Army, was taining a nuisance and disturbing the peace at the barracks of the army in West 14th street. The complainant against Tucker is Phiness Smith, who resides in the rear of the barracks. The offense is a misde-meanor, punishable with fine or imprisonment, or both.



FINANCE AND TRADE

New York Stock Market Opened Dull and Irregular.

ATTEMPT TO BEAR JERSEY CENTRAL

Chicago Gas May Suffer Through Legislation Pending.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Opening prices this morning were generally steady around last night's closing level, but subsequently yielded to realizing sales. The increased volume of stocks in the loan crowd indicates a considerable reduction in the short interest, and the market is consequently divested of one of its chief elements of strength, Commission houses have been a trifle more conspicuous during the last day or two, but the situation is largely under the domination of the professional element.

The gold exports predicted for tomorrow failed to materialize in any noteworthy volume, and hopes are entertained that Saturday's outflow may be restricted to minimum proportions. The failure to resume engagements today was scarcely a

sume engagements today was scarcely a factor in the market beyond contributing to the steady undertone.

An effort to depress Jersey Central was one of the features of the morning—the return of stock borrowed to create the impression that a large short interest existed being the incentive to the attack. A fractional decline followed sales by traders, but an immediate demand from older shorts forced the price back to the opening level. The coal rhares, as a class, are generally conceded to offer small inducement to purchasers.

ment to purchasers.

The buying of Union Pacific again attracted notice, a further gain of 1 per cent being recorded. It is difficult to find a logical motive for the improvement in this property in view of, the terms of reorganization. Considerable interest centered in Chicago Gas, the early movement being the preficual to the price as the result of several to the price as the result of the price beneficial to the price as the result of as-surances that the consolidation bill would be voted on favorably during the day.

The defeat of the frontage bill during the carly afternoon caused some selling of Chicago Gas on the theory that its own measure would meet similar defeat. The selling was not aggressive, however, and the customary support was encountered under 82. Should the plan of consolidation fail an important liquidating movement is likely to follow hard upon the announcement of the disappointment. The immediate result of success is less certain.

The political holdings would likely seek a market at the earliest opportunity, which would only be partially counteracted by the covering of short contracts. The ultimate result of consolidation would reflect the natural consequences of the evolution from a speculative to an investment security. elling was not aggressive, however, and

ty. American Sugar opened at a decline and

American Sugar opened at a decline and was never as strong as the general market. Washington advices are finally attracting serious consideration in financial circles and opinion is again working around to the unfavorable side of the legislative situation. ation.

The granting of every request in one comprehensive schedule is such a victory for the trust that opposition arises in sources heretofore inclined toward indifference. Experienced judges are quoted as saying that final legislation, while not menacing divi-dends, will be radically changed from the present proposition.

The final hour was given over to duliness

with irregular net changes prevailing.

PINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL Consul General Lee.

The Secretary of State has received a report from Consul General Lee regarding the condition of affairs in Cuba which is the condition of a most interesting characters. The following are the opening, the highest and the closing prices of the New York stockemarket today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents

> Consolidated Gas.....
> Del., Lack, & W......
> Delaware & Hudson...
> Den. & Rio Grande, pfd. Phila. Traction Texas Pacific.....